Central Pacific Railroad Co. READJUSTMENT.

To the holders of SPEYER & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

for the fellowing bonds and shares CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H AND I. WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY PIRST CORTGAGE FONDS, SERIES A AND B.

MORTOAGE FONDS, RERIES A AND B, CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COM-PANY AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BAILROAD COMPANY, SUCCESSOR, FIRST MORTOAGE HONDS, SERIES A AND B, CENTRAL PACIFIC BAILBOAD COMPANY (BAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BRANCH) FIRST MORTGAGE

CENTRAL PACIFIC BAILBOAD COMPANY LAND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILBOAD COMPANY FIFTY-

YEAR FIVE PER CENT. BONDS. CENTRAL PACIFIC BAILROAD COMPANY COMambraced in the Plan and Agreement of Readjust-

of the Central Pacific Rathroad Company, dated Pebruary 8, 1899; Notice is hereby given that ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 16TH, 1809, holders of Speyer & Co.'s Certificates of Deposit, above mentioned, may receive the NEW SECURITIES AND CASH to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, as herein-

after stated, at the offices of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in the City of New York, or at the offices of the Readjustment Managers in Europe. Each holder must deliver all Certificates of Deposit held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated. Not more than one hundred scheduled will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the The new coupon bonds are in denominations of

\$1,000 and \$500 each. The new shares are of the par value of \$100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip, exchangable in round amounts, will be issued for fractional amounts of new bonds. Holders entitled to fractions of bonds may either sell the fractions or may purchase such amounts as may be necessar; entitle them to an entire bond. Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by

mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy enrities sent by registered mail or by express, at

> SPEYER & CO., Readjustment Managers.

23 Wall Street

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF THE

PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1828 be have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. In amount of the First Morigage Four Per Cent, Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said

arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorgan Eration of the Pittsburgh and Western Bailway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they under-take to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option, they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery, all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new accurities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers

erminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issu ance of the Plan; said Reorganization Managers 14, 1899 (and also thereafter until notice from them to us, such holder may present his receipt or certifi-cate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wanted-Jemales.

A RTIFICIAL FLOWERS - Experienced violet maters and learners wanted; paid while learning, GOLDBERG & HARRISON, 25-27 W. Houston. A RTIFICIAL FLOWERS Wanted, experienced rose makers. Apply all week.
WEIL & KATZ, 24 Bond st. RTIFICIAL FLOWERS. Flower makers wanted; former hands return. MAX MEURR, 65, 67 and A RIFICIAL FLOWERS—Hands wanted, Apply to F. BIANCHI & CO., 224-226 Mercer st.

BOOKBINDERS-Hand folders wanted. EUGENE GIRLS to feed ruling machine, WARNER, 41 Broad at.

WANTED-Figure lady: furrier A. FRIEMEL, 718 Broadway.

Employment Bureaus. NEW YORK

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. CONDUCTED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
FREE TO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYERS.
Servants are in waiting from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
References investigated.

Employers of High-Grade Mercantile ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BUREAU.

Domestic Servants Wanted.

CHAMBERMAIDS, COORS, \$20 to \$50; laundresses, 10 waitresses, kitchenmaids, houseworkers, 30 cooks who washand from laundresses who do chamberwork, French, tterman and English Jadies' maids, nurses, butters, second and third men. Mrs. L. SEELIY, 68 W. 22d at. Servandentrance 352 5th av. telephone call, 1811 18th st. CHAMBERMAID to go to Orange, N. J.: best rafer-ences required. Mrs. L. SEELY, 352 6th av. CHAMBERMAID to take care of one child three years old, references required.

Mrs. L. SEELY, 352 6th av. CHAMBERMAID AND WAITNESS to go one hour from New York, wages \$100 references required.

Mrs. 1. SEELY, 302 6th av. COMPETENT LAUNDHESS for a family in Troy; references required good wages.

Mrs. L. SEELY, 852 6th av. COMPETENT SWEDISH COOK to go to Orange, Mrs. L. SEELY, 352 8th av. (SOOK AND LAUNDRESS to go to Glen Ridge; good wages; references required.

Mrs. L. SPKLY, not eth av. COOK AND LAUNDRESS to go to Stamford: references required. Mrs. L. SEELV, 452 6th av. PIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for a family one hour from New York: references required. Mrs. L. SEELY, 352 6th av. LAUNDRESS, willing to do chamberwork for a family one hour from New York; references.

Mrs. L. SEELY, 352 6th av.

Wanted-Males.

A DVERTISEMENT Solicitor wanted: country weekly: \$10. state knowledge of presswork, ens. . . . etc., daily; age, references.

Permanent, LEONIA, N. J. MAN OR WOMAN to travel and appoint agents.

Man OR WOMAN to travel and appoint agents.

Man or workers, guaranteed \$4.00 per day. PEOPLE 8,

1004 Market at., Prinadelphia. A CHARGO II. PLOWERS - Man wanted to take charge of leaf factory.

P. BIANCHI & CO., 224-26 Mercer st., city.

Wanted-Males.

BOOKBINDERS - Men wanted to line up and case Experienced Colorist in an artificial flower factory; state references and salary expected.

ARTIFICIAL, 599 Broadway. GORDON AND UNIVERSAL PRESS PREDERS.
LOI NSBURY, 82 John st.

INTELLIGENT, well-dressed man wanted for euldoor position; German-American preferred; fair
compensation to right party. Call at 702 Washington st. Roboten.

WANTED-A man who has had some experience auctioneering, or one desirous of learning the calling of an auctioneer; middle-aged man preferred; must be soher, active and intelligent; good wages will be paid to right person; state age and experience. Address B. box 116 Sun uptown office, 1205 [Year.]

WANTED Experienced watchmakers for factory work, Apply 10 Cortlandt st., N. Y., after 10

Situations Wanted-Semales.

A STENOGRAPHER Experienced; wall edu-cated: good speller; transcribes notes quickly and accurately; experienced in commercial and literary work, expert on Smith Fremier or Yout. Address BRAINS, box 182, Sun office. COMPETENT NURSE, good seamstress, city ref-erences. M. M., box 540 Sun uptown office,

COOR AND LAUNDRESS; wages \$20; understands ber work thoroughly; good references. B. A., ber 535 Sun uptown office, 1265 Broadway. LIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID: wages \$20; best references. H T., box 539 San uptown office, 1205 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Shirts, collars, cuffs, children's clothes, &c., best references. K. F. box 541, Sun uptown office, 1265 Broadway. GERMAN COUK; wages \$35; excellent references I. S., box 587 Sun uptown office, 1245 Broad-

LADIES MAID, thoroughly competent; good seamstress; best references. M. McG., box 535 Sun uptown office, 1245 Breadway. STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER: 3 rears of perience; accurate rapid: a ty above average; excellent education. Room 4, 23 Broadway. THOROUGHLY competent parlormaid and wait-ress; wages \$20; city references. D. S., box 535 Sun uptown office, 1265 Broadway. WAITRENS; wages \$20; understands serving wines, making salad dressing, &c.; best reference. F. D., box 642 Sun uptown office, 1265 Broadway.

Situations Wanted-Males.

TO PRINTERS. A first-class pressman desires a permanent posi-tion; can run any press from a web down (overlay cutting a specialty), or will take charge. Adress S. I. P., box 187 Sun. AN ARTIST making a SPECIALTY of story linestration would like steady work. Address ILLUSTRATOR, box 142, Sun office.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

ALL Fors redyed, remodelled, repaired; latest styles; moderate prices. Specialty, sealskin, Persian. BARKER'S, 111 West 89th st.

Colleges and Schools.

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GEORGE W. BENFTNER, A. B., LL.B., Secretary,

For Boys & Young Men-City & Country. MADISON SCHOOL, 671 Madison Av., Cor. 61st St., SPECIALTY, Regents and direct preparation for the Applied Sciences in Colambia. Facilities, Workshope and Laboratories (Chemistry, Physics and Ricctricity). Age, from 10 up. Special attention paid to individual cases. G. VON TAURE, Principal.

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for Sale.

FOR SALE—Marine drawing materials, Scott Bussell works on shipbuilding, two drawing boards, &c. SCHRAMM, 1089 Putnam av., Brooklyn.

ARRESTING PUSHCART MEN NO GO.

You Can See Them, if you Want to, When They Obstruct the Street. The woful condition of the ordinance re-garding licenses for doing business on the streets of this city was exemplified afresh yes-terday when two pushcart men were arraigned before Magistrate Olmstead at the Yorkville

Court accused of refusing to move on when ordered to do so by the police.
"When I chased them away from one side of the street they would go to the other side and then come back again when they were chased away from there," said the policeman who "Have they licenses?" asked the Magis-

trate.
"One of them has and the other hasn't" said the policeman.
"I don't see why they should move on at all.
"I don't see why they should move on at all. "I don't see why they should move on at all, nor why any one should take out a licenes," and Magistrate Olmstead, "so long as the ordinance is left in its present shape by the Municipal Assembly. I have no power to prevent them. There is no clause under the present ordinance by which they can be fined. The only way to collect a penalty now from those people is to bring a civil action against them." "But citizens complain that they obstruct the agreet" said the policeman.

Well, if citizens will come here and make the complaints I will see what can be done. As it is, they are discharged with a reprimand," said the Magistrate, smilling at the idea of the reprimand, as neither of the prisoners understood a word of what he was saying.

DETECTED BY A CASH GIRL.

Woman Arrested for Shoplifting in a Brooklyn Drygoods Store.

A cash girl in a drygoods house at Broadway
and Willoughby arenue, Williamsburg, late on
Saturday night detected a woman stealing a
boy's coat and other things valued at \$20. She
called a floorwalker and the woman was taken
into the office and searched. The stolen property was found upon her and also a dozen new
clothes brushes and half a dozen other articles.
The woman said her name was Emma Andorson. She declined to tell where she lived becase it would discrace her husband and four
children. A policeman took her to the Hamburg avenue station.
She told the police she lived at 220 Fast
Third street. South Brooklyn. When she was
arrangued yesterday in the Ewen street police
court Albert Levi, a member of the firm, made
the complaint against her. Mrs. Anderson
acted indifferently and was committed until
to-morrow. The police had not been able to
find out who she was. Mr. Levi told the police that the woman was seen is his store every
Mopplay and Saturday while it was crowded into the office and searched. The stolen property was found upon her and also a dozen new clothes brushes and half a dozen other articles. The woman said her name was Emma Andorson. She declined to tell where she lived becase it would disgrace her husband and four children. A policeman took her to the Hamburg avenue station.

She told the police she lived at 220 East Third street. South Brooklyn. When she was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen street police court Albert Levi, a member of the firm, made the complaint against her. Mrs. Anderson acted indifferently and was committed until to-morrow. The police had not been able to find out who she was. Mr. Levi told the police that the woman was seen in his store every Monday and Saturday while it was crowdyd and that she occasionally bought a trifling article. She is about 35 years old.

BIG ADVANCE IN BROOM CORN. Manufacturers to Meet on Nov. 14 to In-

crease the Price of Brooms. Taine's Hill, N. Y., Nov. 5.-The members in the Mohawk Valley of the Broom Manufacturers' Association of the United States have received notice that a meeting of the association will be held in Chicago on Nov. 14 for the nurrose of further increasing the price of brooms in view of the broomscorn trust just in the Mohawk Valley of the Broom Manu-

the purpose of further increasing the price of brooms in view of the broom-corn trust just formed. It is said that the broom-corn market is the most remarkable ever known in the lifetory of the crop. The first new crop sold at \$50 to \$70 is ton and the price has stendily advanced to \$100 a ton, and with a prospect that it will still go higher. It is expected that many of the smaller broom factories throughout the country will be compelled to shut down at the beginning of the year on account of the high price of stock. Some of the manufacturers anticipate that the best grades of brooms will be advanced \$5 a dozen by Jan. 1.

BUY THE CENUINE MANUFACTURED BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. OF NOTE THE NAME.

DEVELOP THEM. Cake Superior Copper District Develop-mest—Inability to Secure Workmen Enough Retards Some Mines—Southern

California's Increase in Gold Production. SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 30,-For the past two years Juneau parties have been engaged in opening un copper mines on Copper Bay, Prince of Wales Island, meeting with a fair degree of success. Within the past month hey have interested New York capital enough to meet all requirements. The surface showtraceable for several thousand feet into the mountains. The grade is high and carries besides copper, good values in gold and silver. The improvements contemplated are trams, wharves and bunkers, together with tugs and freighters. It is stated that from one to two millions will be expended in improvements of this character when the mines are thoroughly

The Indian River Hydraulie Company, Cook Inlet, has closed operations for the winter and is anticipating resumption in May. The company has succeeded in damming Indian River and establishing pipe lines and flumes that gives results of from 25 cents to \$1 per cubic yard. There are twenty-five claims under this water that can be worked very successfully. The beach diggings in Cook Inlet, which yielded good returns for a number of years, but were abandoned when Klondike offered superior attractions, are again attracting attention since Cape Nome set the pace, and thousands of small fortunes have been made. The ruby sands on this portion of the Alaskan sonst are never exhausted, as each returning tide replenishes the auriterous ground.

is a new attraction said to be fully as rich. This river and its tributaries are being prospected by men who have established themselves in the district and have supplies enough to last them for two years. An advantage it possesses over Cape Nome is an abundance of timber and fuel besides well-protected harbors.

WASHINGTON,
SEATTLE, Oct. 30.—The Cleopatra mine in SEATTLE, Oct. 30.—The Cleopatra mine in Miller River district, King county, was leased during the past week for a term of years to New York capitalists. About \$100,000 has been expended on the property, and development had reached a point where steady shipments were assured when a proposition was made for a long-term lease. The Cleopatra is the leading mine in the district and has a large amount of ore blocked out in the numerous drifts and tunnels.

There is exhibition of new life and energy all along Methow River and mines that have been idle by reason of lack of capital find ne trouble in securing all that is necessary for development.

ment.
The Republic paid its usual dividend of \$35,-000 this month, and there is assurance of many millions in the new strike, which is a surprise to the owners, measuring from twenty-five to thirty-five feet in width and carrying values from \$100 to \$500 in gold a ton.

years ago, is how one of the great mines of the world and is earning profits at the rate of a million dollars a year.

Development at the Ontonagon county properties continues on an active scale, though the mine managers are still much bampered by inability to secure full forces. Mine workers naturally prefer jobs with old-established mires in the big camps, and this is a season when the miner chooses his employer and the latter is thankful for whatever is sent him in the way of labor. The Mass mine has placed an order for a fifty-drill art compressor, to be delivered in April, and will get along with a fiftees drill compressor in the meantime.

The Centennia has struck it rich on the Kearsarge lode where first-class copper ground was out at the depth of ninety-five feet. Capt. W. E. Farrall, agent of the Oscola, went over to look at developments soon after the lode was struck and on the following day started two halfs on the same lode on his side of the Centennial-Oscola boundary line. A second shaft has been started on the Kearsarge lode by the Centennial more for the safety of miners than development purposes.

Kumors of a persistent nature that the Arca-

to look at developments soon after the locked was strick and on the following day started two shalts on the same lode on his side of the Case that so the same lode on his side of the Case that so the same lode on his side of the Case that so the same lode on his side of the Case that so contains more for the safety of minors that development purposes.

Rimpro of a persistent nature that the Aroadian would shut down one or both samps in its new mill, to replace the foundations, are set at rest by the emphatic denial of Nathan F. Loopoid, General Manager of the property. The Arcadian people have had some troubles with their mill and also with their coal wharf by reason of clay and sand which give somewhat under pressure, but the slight troubles is acciount on most new enterprises have been greatly magnitical. The mortan for the third stamp of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the Arcadian is now on the ground at any of the A

The Phoenix mine is getting some very rich

could probably be secured by ordinary milling processes.

The increase in the number of men employed in the mines of Houghton county was 2.582 between Oct. 1, 1808, and Oct. 1, 1808, according to the report of Mine Inspector Josiah Hall. The increase would have been secured. Ontonagon and Keweenaw county mines are employing about 500 men each and would double their forces immediately if men were to be had. One year upo there were perhaps 50 men employed in mining in both these counties.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Anorlles, Oct. 28.—The increase in the gold production of southern California during the last four years has been remarkable. Four years ago the output of the southern counties was less than \$5,00,000. This year careful estimates of the probable production, based on the reports already made by mines and mills, place the production at not less than \$6,000,000. The coming year is likely to see an equally great increase, as several regions, notably that of the southern part of layo county, are just entering upon the development of what gives every indication of being an exceedingly rich section. Pennsylvanians are beginning to make in-Pennsylvanians are beginning to make in-westments in the California oil districts. Half a dozen of the leading operators in that State, including to I James M. Gunfey, are making ready to come to California for the purpose of investing in what they believe to be the com-ing oil region of the United States. A corpora-tion is being formed by California capital to take over 5,000 acres of oil-begring lands of the big Newhall ranch at Newhall, Los

Angeles field.

Assays have been made of the one from the newly discovered Copper Mountain mine in Kings River caffon. They show 68 per cent. copper, representing a value of \$200 a ton. The one contains much native copper and bears a strong resemblance to the Lake Superior copper one.

a strong resemblance to the Lake Superior copper ore.

Development work has begun on the big deposit of iron ore in San Emedio canon, Kern county. There are already in sight 2,000,000 tons of iron ore which assays (8) per cent, of metallic ore, with some gold and a little sliver. It is being developed for the iron. The prospects now are that a Pennsylvania capitalist will take hold of the enterprise, and if he does not, Irving M. Scott of San Francisco stands ready, with several other capitalists, to take hold of it. A million-dollar smelter will be necessary to work the ore, which, if oil for fuel can he obtained in sufficient quantities, will be built near the mine, but otherwise it will be erected at tide water.

A project is on foot to develop the property of the Scottish Barron Mining Company in Inyo county. The company is mainly composed of Boston capital.

The copper wealth in San Bernardino county

Boston capital.
The copper wealth in San Bernardino county is beginning to attract a good deal of attention. Some large copper deposits are now being developed and new discoveries are frequently being made. A report has just been made by an expert on the property of the Copper Mountain Company, composed of seven claims and situated fifty miles north of San Bernardino. The ore assays from 3 to 14 per cent. copper and carries gold values from \$1,20 to \$5,30 a ton, together with some sliver. The cre bodies are of large extent.

ton, together with some silver. The cre bodies are of large extent.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, Oct. 28.—An important industry promises to develop in the working of the so-called waste dumps of the more important. Comstock mines. On the Confidence ground there is a large amount of quartz which contains gold and silver, and it would take several years to work the dumps of this and the Alpha. The Yellow Jacket dump is also known to contain a large amount of low-grade ore. The Overman tunnel dump consists largely of quartz known to contain value. The large dumps of the Caledonia, Midas, Uncle Sam. Mary Ann. Trojan, and Seg. Beloher and old Overman contain sufficient value to pay well, with the new cheap power.

There is a copper deposit six miles west of Ely, White Pinc county, on which nine claims have been logated. The deepest shaft is 70 feet in solid copper ore, several other shafts and holes showing the same result. There are no veins or ledges, but a solid body of copper ore covering acres of ground. The values are said to run from 12 to 30 per cent.

The first ore shipped from the Comstock in over a year was sent last week from the Beloher to the Carson River. In all, thirty oarloads were shipped, and more are to follow.

MEXICO.

GUAYMAS, Oct. 28.—The Admire! Dawney.

MEXICO.

GUATMAR, Oct. 28.—The Admiral Dewey mine, near Willard station, ten leagues from La Colorada, the Esmeralda mine, and the Sevillana mine have been sold to C. Meeker of Lafayette. Ind., for \$375,000 in gold. The Dewey is copper, the Sevillana lead and silver, and the Esmeralda, which is an extension of the other two, has both ledges. On the Esmeralda are old Spanish workings.

The litigation over the Cobre Grande pronerty is to be settled out of court is all its phases affecting the mines. J. H. Costello of New York, who was leading the opposition, has abandoned the fight.

The Republic paid its usual dividend of \$35.000 this month, and there is assurance of many millions in the new strike, which is a surrance of many millions in the new strike, which is a surrance of the owners, measuring from twenty prize to the owners, measuring from twenty prize the total output of the camp from reaching th

so locations on the Menominee range.

DULUTH, Minn, Nov. 3.—Some very unusual apecimens of gold have been brought down from the Island Falls district by J. T. Hale, of this city. He has one piece of rock about an inch in diameter and half an inch thick that seems at least to be half gold. Nothing like it of effect. On the other hand, the obvious and was ever before seen in the West Ontario district.

The output of Golden Starmine for October was \$10,000. The stamping capacity of the mill will be increased by 10 stamps, 25 tons a day, the coming winter, which will give more than double the earning capacity.

In the Lake of the Wools section there is high excitement over the finds recently made on the Sturgeon Lake lands of the Gold Panner Company, which have been tested sufficiently of show high value. A large crew of men with supplies for the entire winter have been sent in.

A large body of blue quartzite, carrying free gold, has been found north of Lat Portage and is to be opened at once.

The Golden Rod Mining Company of New York city has let a contract for sinking on its new property on Lake Minnetakle, in this district. This mine is sao located that the question of supplies is an important one, \$38 a ton being the estimated cost of getting in food and supplies.

ABIZONA.

Reports from I. T. Stoddard copper mines.

ABIZONA.

ASIZONA.

Reports from I. T. Stoddard copper mines say that after striking five feet of ore last July, a second cross-cut was run through sixty feet of mineral-bearing ground and a second ore shute was struck, which is without question, the main ledge of Copper Mountain. Workings are already eleven feet in on this ere body.

The Donnelan Copper Company has completed a wagon road from a point near the Miami mill to the mines on Diamond H. contract. The company is sinking a shaft on one of its claims, which is now down about forty feet. of its claims, which is now down about forty feet.

The Copper King Company's smelter at Barrett was started up last week and the production of copper bullion is a reality.

Foster S. Dennies, John Jamison and George Nay came in this week from Layne Springs, and are enthusiastic over the great strike of copper in the Alpha mine. Mr. Nay says that forty men could not remove the great mass of copper now in sight in many years. IDAHO.

IDARO CITY, Oct. 20.-Lester Powell has dis-The Big Buffalo, at Buffalo Hump, has just been sold to a syndicate for \$100,000.

The Big Buffalo, at Buffalo Hump, has just been sold to a syndicate for \$100,000.

Two hundred miners will be put at work in the Black Jack, at Silver City, during the coming week.

Two or three dredges are now successfully working on Snake Biver.

Mining.

Mini covered a ledge on waters of Salmon River, not far from Bear Valley, that is rich in gold and carries relluride and mercury. A portion of the vein is soft and in it is considerable native

ALASKAN COPPER MINES. Angeles county, and develop it solely for oil. It will be called the Newhall oil and Development Company. The oil found in that section is a fuel oil similar to that found in the Los Angeles field.

kinds of currency, with a marked increase in the use of gold coin, and in a less degree of sliver coin, while the prosperity of the country has at no time left any part of the Government notes in the Treasury, above the demands of daily business in its several offices." The effect of the new revenue laws is shown in

the receipts for the year, in which there was an increase over 1808 of \$56,553,419 from customs and one of \$102,536,520 from internal revenue The collections of internal revenue were larger than those for any previous year, with the exception only of 1893, and the total ordinary receipts, which amounted to \$515,960,620, were also the largest on record, with the same exception. The net ordinary expenditures were a little over \$305,000,000, an amount exceeded but twice, in 1863 and 1894. There was a deficiency of \$89,111,559 in the ordinary revenues.

Inclusive of loans, and the issue of notes and certificates, the total receipts on all accounts, by warrants, were \$1,038,451,340, and the total disbursements \$946,222,148. With the addition of the proceeds of the new 3 per cent. loan to the ordinary revenues, there was a fiscal surplus of \$100,791,521 for the year. The receipts from the loan began in June, 1808, and were closed in April, 1800. They were distributed among the treasury offices in a way which shows how widely scattered the subscriptions were, and how fairly they represented every part of the country. Of the total of nearly \$200,000,000, upwards of \$125,000,-000 came to the office in Washington in the form of checks on banks in every part of the country. Nearly \$29,000,000 was paid in gold, upwards of \$25,000,000 in United States notes,

and the rest in other kinds of money. By the improved revenues and the new loan the Treasury, notwithstanding the heavy war expenditures, was placed in the independent position so necesary to the soundness of the financial system of the country. The change was no less marked in the aggregate of available resources than in their character, for the gain in the total holdings was almost entirely in gold, and the Treasury not only refused tenders of gold in exchange for paper, but in-creased the use of gold in the disbursements. At the close of the year the Treasurer was accountable for \$947,740,394, against which he held \$917,873,925 in each and credits, the difference consisting of funds classed as unavail-

Aside from the issue of the 3 per cent, bonds. debt was the falling due, on Jan. 1, of the last of the bonds issued for the construction of the Pacific railroads. Of these, \$13,970,000 were presented and paid, leaving \$79,000 of the loan outstanding, all past due and bearing no in-

PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION. There were in circulation June 30, 1898, \$284,572,329 in United States notes, \$68,065,-580 in Treasury notes, \$300,650,080 in eliver certificates, and \$223,120,703 in national bank notes. On June 30, 1899, the amounts were: United States notes, \$310,547,349; Tressury notes, \$92,005.752; siver certificates, \$401,-Ben 343, and national bank notes, \$237.832. 504. The paper in circulation was thus increased during the year by \$43,828,386. As a result of these changes, the Treasury holdings of Government paper fell between the tw dates in United States notes from \$34,083,687 to \$15,278,967, in Treasury notes from \$2,541,-700 to \$012,488, in silver certificates from \$7,807, 424 to \$4,216,161.

By continuance of the process of retiring Treasury notes of 1800 redeemed in standard silver dollars, the amount of these notes outstanding was reduced during the year from \$101,207,280 to \$93,518,280. The highest \$101,207,280 to \$23,518,280. The highest amount outstanding at the close of any month was \$153,453,629. In November, 1823. As the aliver dollars paid out for these notes either remained in circulation or became the basis for the issue of silver certificates, the process involves no contraction of the currency, but only a change of form. The reduction of the total of the parer held by the Treasury from \$44,502,731 to \$20,407,316 was caused by the payment of Government obligations to public creditors and by the receipt of revenues in growing measure in gold com. The Treasury was thus brought to the minimum of paper currency required for its daily tusiness.

As the yolume of Government paper is re-

currency required for its daily nushness.

As the volume of Government paper is restricted, the United States notes by statute and the Treasury notes and silver certificates by the silver against which they are issued, the Treasury was obliged to decline requests for notes or certificates except for redemption or exchange in kind. A liberal supply of small notes was provided, and they were always sent out in kind in redemption of unit currency and in exchange for large denominations. Every effort was put forth to meet the demands of business, and these transactions reached very liberal proportions. In consequence there was a notable increase in paper of denominations of \$20 and under.

of \$20 and under.

GOLD COIN IN CIRCULATION.

The gold coin in circulation steadily increased from \$478,771.480, Sept. 30, 1888, to \$484,591,-185 on the same date in 1899. In the small notes there was a shrinkage of \$11,522.157 from 1888 to 1897, but in the next year there was an increase of \$41,857,037, and from 1888 to 1889 the amount ran up by \$58,985,410. During the year the increase of these denominations of both gold and paper was \$82,578,-789. The total addition to the paper circulation in the same period was \$101,839,641, of which \$43,174,259 was in the larger denominations. The addition to the gold in circulation during the year was \$23,911,373, and this added to the increase of the paper outstanding makes a total increase of \$15,751.014.

Much of the exchange of currency was made by deposits with the Assistant Treasurer of New York, paid for by other offices, and chiefly by shipments to various points from Washington. The total of the deposits made in New York under this arrangement was \$23,482,000, and the total shipments from Washington \$16,157,000. The rest of the distributions were made from Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans.

MOVEMENT OF SILVER. GOLD COIN IN CIRCULATION.

MOVEMENT OF SILVER.

In the fiscal year 1898 the ten Treasury offices paid out \$40.832,149 in standard silver dollars, and in 1899 \$42,532,296, an increase of \$1,709,147. At the same time the receipts of standard dollars were \$54,007,934 in 1898 and \$37,581,040 in 1899, a decrease of \$16,420,844. These changes indicate a growing circulation of these coins. Previous to this year the maximum of silver dollars in circulation at the closs of any month was reached in December, 1890, as the result of urgent efforts to promote their use, when the record was \$97,547,023. The minimum since that date appears in July, 1894, at \$50,950,540. Between July 1, 1898, and July 1, 1898, the circulation of these coins increased from \$57,259,701 to \$43,381,751. By Sect. 30 it had increased still further to \$98,755,243, and by Oct. 30 to \$71,391,740.

The averal offices of the Treasury together. MOVEMENT OF SILVER.

further to \$88,755,243, and by Oct. 30 to \$71,381,740.

The several offices of the Treasury together received \$31,406,047 in fractional silver in 1868 and \$30,563,190 in 1866, while they disbursed \$32,879,730 and \$40,180,375 in the same periods respectively. The estimated stock of these soins ranged above \$80,000,000 from July, 1881, to August, 1883, and during that period the amount in circulation varied from \$54,311,198 to \$52,180,792. The stock, which has never been so high since, was \$76,421,429, June 30, 1868, and \$70,740,170, June 30, 1889. The amount in circulation ran up to \$47,327,297, December, 1892, declined to \$44,323,747, July 1, 1868; increased to \$70,975,682, July 1, 1899; and reached \$70,173,194, Nov. 1, the highest figures on record. record.

During the fiscal year 1858 the Treasury received \$3.381.101 in copper and nickel coins and said out \$3.407.015. In 1850 the receivts wore \$4.054.081 and the disbursements \$5.001.080. The demand was so great that the amount of these coins in the Treasury fell during the inter recricd from \$1.300.244 to \$244.104. Of the total disbursements for the sear. \$1.920.083 was shipped from the several office of the Treasury and mint, at an expense of \$20,350 for transportation.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

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10.13 per cent. of the receipts, amounting to \$2.076,736,587, and given for 11.83 per cent. of the disbursements, amounting to \$2.076,736,587, and given for 11.83 per cent. of the disbursements, amounting to \$2.076,736,587, and given for 11.83 per cent. of the disbursements of \$2.371,283,629 showed \$75,747 showed \$76,173,164 on Silver Dollars Reached \$76,173,164 on Silver Dollars Reached \$76,173,164 on Silver Dollars Reached \$76,173,164 on a natural and healthy increase of gold in circulation. For SM4,731,774 on June 30, 1878, the figures ascent with rare receasions, but the flavore has been especially large since June 30, 1877, when the circulation of gold was \$510,144,175. By the close of the ensuing twolve months, it rose to \$190,950,880, and by July 1, 1889, to \$702,089,459. The general stock of gold coin was \$795,735,104 on June 30, 1888, and \$855,583,055 on June 30, 1889.

INCREASE OF GOLD RESTRY.

atock of gold coin was \$705,735,164 on June 30, 1838, and \$255,583,055 on June 30, 1838.

INCREASE OF GOLD RESPITE.

While disbursements of gold have been so heavy, the holdings of the Treasury in coin and hullion have surpassed all previous records, both in gross amount and in net excess over outstanding certificates. The former gross maximum is found in September, 1834, at \$32,551,309, and the net maximum, before 1838, was \$218,818,253, in March of the same year. On June 30, 1898, the gross gold in the Treasury was \$22,825,049, and the set \$107,004,410. These fleures rose by June 30, 1856, to \$273,303,449 gross, and \$240,737,211 net, and advanced still further to \$353,002,349 gross and \$240,737,211 net, and advanced still further to \$353,002,349 gross and \$254,338,821 net, Sept. 30, 1849. These statistics make plain a tendency to an increase in the use of coin of all kinds. On Oct. 1, 1839, the estimated amount of gold incirculation was 33.18 per cent. of all the currency, and the gold in the Treasury was 69,41 ser cent. of the United States notes and Treasury notes outstanding.

These resquices, the Treasury was 69,41 ser cent. of the United States notes and Treasury notes outstanding.

These resquices, the Treasury suggests, would make it easy to establish a permanent and adequate gold reserve. He noints out that while the reserve of \$100,000,000 has several times been trenched upon under pressure of necessity, the trust funds set apart for a specific object, as the goldpoledged for gold certificates, have always been kept infact. A fund of \$150,000,000 devoted by law to the purpose, with a provision that the notes once redeemed in gold should not be poid out again except or gold, would be self-sutstaining, and would prove a perpotual guarantee of safety.

CALL FOR MORE MONEY.

With reference to the appeals for notes and

CALL FOR MORE MONEY.

With reference to the appeals for notes and certificates which the Treasury has had to refuse, because it had already gone to the limit of its powers, Mr. Roberts points out that the existing national banks of the United States have the right, under their charters, to add \$345,029,413 to their circulation. Of this, \$25,181,484 would go to the city of New York and \$15,925,709 to Chicago, from both of which places there have been persistent applications to the Treasury for paper. In face of the assertion that the far Western States are suffering for want of currency, their own banks could save saiditional notes to the amount of \$18, 280,245. The Treasurer offers no criticism upon the banks, but ruts it to them whether their sphere ends with cent, per cent, or involves also an obligation of service to the community.

upon the banks, but ruts it to them whether their sphere ends with cent. per cent, or involves also an obligation of service to the community.

On Aug. 7, 1879, was resumed the issue of gold certificates, after an almost uninterrupted suspension from April 14, 1883, during which the amount in circulation was reduced to \$125,583,512 which the period the end of October this amount had been increased to \$127,583,512 Within this period the Treasury paid out \$158,052,440 of the certificates, of which \$83,062,240 were in current disbursements, while \$42,022,250 were returned to the Treasury in the receipts. The rapidity of the outgo is notable, as well as the proportion of the denominations under \$1,000.

As a rollef to the money market the payment of the interest due on Nov. 1, amounting to \$4,363,244, was anticipated. The coupons were received on and after the 18th and the checks for registered interest were mailed on the 23d and 25th.

There were unusually heavy movements of bonds deposited by national banks, and an additional trust arose out of the sale of the Central Pacific Bailroad, the purchasers of which deposited promissory notes for \$58-812,715 and \$47,058,000 in bonds as collateral. Four of the notes, representing one-fith of the total, have been paid.

Although there was an increase of \$13,000,000 in the volume of national bank notes outstanding, the redemptions at the Treasury were less by \$7,000,000 than the year preceding. Deposits amounting to \$23,868,916 were made for the retirement of notes, and the balance of this fund. In the Treasury was located from \$30,493,147 to \$35,817,381. The cost of maintaining the redemption system, including the charges paid for transportation, was \$121,291, which sum has been assessed upon the banks at the rate of \$1,34011 for each \$1,000 redeemed.

FIGHT STARTED A FIRE.

Chinaman's Customers Thrashed Him for Payment and Overturned His Stove. There was a badly battered Chinaman and two tough looking white prisoners before Mag-istrate Olmsted in the Yorkville police court yesterday who had been mixed up in a row at the Chinaman's laundry at 195 East Seventysixth street on Saturday night. In the course of the row the stove was upset, the place set after and both the police and fire departments were required to restore order.

Dong Ting was the Chinaman. Patrick Haverty and Frank Cullen, the prisoners, went into Dong's place and asked for some washing.

Dong found it for them and demanded for contains.

Aw! take dat!" said one of the men, offering him 30 cents.

Ninety cent, "repeated Dong.

"You take that or nothing," said the men and jumped at him. The other picked up an iron bar and beat the Chinaman over the head with it. Dong had five scalp wounds

DEATH OF A GIRL IN A HOTEL.

Aroused Suspicton in Concord. S. I. Adelaide Schroeder, 18 years old, a servant n the employ of Gustav Hahn, a hotel-keeper in Richmond Road, Concord, Staten Island, died suddenly at midnight on Saturday. There was some suspicion that she might have either had peison given to her or taken it hereither had pelson given to her or taken it her-self. The police notified the Ceroner's office and the body was removed to Hughes's morgue at Clitten. From the investigation of the case by the Coroner it was learned that the girl had been taken with severe pains on Satur-day morning and that Mrs. Hahn, wife of the proprietor of the hotel, hat given her some medicine which afforded temporary relief. The girl, however, got worse and eventually died. No doctor attended her. Coroners' Physi-cians Mord and Whitman performed an autopsy yesterfay afternoon, but no traces of noison yesterday alternoon, but no traces of poison were found and it was their opinion that the girl had died from intestinal inflammation. The stomach was kopt by the physicians for analysis. Augustina Rossbach, 18 years old, another servant, has been held as a witness in the case.

LOST \$1,400 ON THE BOWERY.

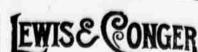
Salson Keeper Accuses a Former Treasury Agent of Robbery but Has No Proof. Two men quarrelled so loudly outside the West Thirtieth street police station at 1 o'clock yesterday morning that Detective Curry arrested both. They described themselves as Thomas J. Sullivan, a Bowery selves as Thomas J. Sullivan, a Bowery saloon keeper, who until four months ago was employed as a special Treasury agent, and James McManus, a saloon keeper of 511 Sixth avenue. Both were intoxicated, McManus said he had gone down to the Bower; with \$2,300 in his posset, and he had only \$300 left. He was sure that Sullivan had taken a \$500 bill from him and suspected him of having taken more. Sullivan denied the charge, and said he had taken McManus home in a cab in order to save him from losing every cent he had. Majstrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market police court, later discharged both, there being no evidence against Sullivan.

Blessed a Bell Given by John D. Crimmins STAMFORD, Conn. Nov. 5.—There was blessed this afternoon at St. John's Roman Catholic Church in Noroton a bell which was presented the church by John D. Crimmins. The bell the church by John D. Crimmins. The bell was for many years in a convent in Cuba. It was made in 1828. It has the appearance of having seen many years of service. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Bushop Fierney of Hartford, assisted by the Rev. Timothy O'Brien, pastor of the church, the Rev. W. H. Rogers and the Rev. T. C. Ivnch of Stamford, the Rev. Dr. Maher and Rev. Father Furiough of Norwalk. John D. Crimmins and members of his family and other residents of Noroton were present. New England Society of the Oranges.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 5.-The New England Society of the Oranges last night elected these officers: President, Camillus G. Kidder: officers: President, Camillus G. Kidder: Vice-Presidents, Frederick W. Kelssy and Isaac C. Ogden; Counsellors, Everett Frazar, Joseph W. Brover, the Rev. Erank B. Reazor, George W. Bramhall, John D. Everett and Edward E. Clapp; Treasurer, Frank H. Dyckman; Secretary, Edward H. Dutcher; Membership Committee, Charles J. Prescott, Samuel H. Dodd and William H. Baker.

Mr. Benedict Got Out His Launch on a

GREENWICH. Conn., Nov. 5.- The burning of GRENNICH. Conh., Nov. D.—The burning of some brush on the north shore of Long Island last night opposite the residence of E. C. Benedict led Mr. Benedict and many others here to believe that a sound steamer was on fire in the Sound. Mr. Benedict and his Secretary, Mr. Hastings, put out in a launch to lend assistance but soon found out their mistake.



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NEW YORK.

MEDAIS FOR BRAVE SAILORS. Presented Yesterday to the Man Who Cut

the Cables at Clenfuegos. For heroism during the war with Spain, medals of honor have been awarded to four men now of the crew of the battleship Indiana, in dry dock at the Navy Yard. The present tation of these tokens of duty well-performed was made at general muster on board the ship yesterday forenoon by Capt. Francis W

Dickins. It happened that two of the men for whom there were medals were ashore enjoying a law hours' liberty, all unconscious of the honor that awaited them. The two men who were on board were called from the ranks and faced the commanding officer, while Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Wilson, the executive officer, read General Order No. 521 of the Navy Department, which set forth the circumstances of the exploit for which three of the four men received medals. This was the cutting of telegraph cables off Colorados Point, at the entrance to Cienfuegos harbor, Cuba, on May 11, 1888, by officers and men from the Marking head and the Nashville. The work was done under a steady lire from the enemy ashore.

day's work, but most of them are now scattered throughout the pavy on other vessels. The three on the Indiana are J. A. R. Wilke, boatswain's mate, first class: William Oakley, gunner's mate, second class, and John Maxwell, fireman, second class. The fourth man who received a medal vestorday on the Indiana's Sunuel Triplett, ordinary seaman. His was a different act. The inscription on the reverse of his bronze medal reads: For heroism in line of duty. Samuel Triplett, ordinary seaman, U.S. Marblenead. Disabling contact mines, Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 25-71, 1892. The two men who were absent will get their medals today.

In addition to the bronze medal, which is to be worn only on special occasions, a small button of the national colors made of silk cord, which is intended to be worn all the time on ordinary uniform or after leaving the service, was given to each man.

The other men entitled to medals received them yesteriary with similar ceremonies on whatever ships they happened to be serving except some who may be on ships on other spations where the mails have not yet carried the medals. On the Hagship New York and on the receiving ship Vermont, at the Navy Yard, some of the medals were presented to mea entitled to them yesterday. wain's mate, first class: William Oakley, gun-

CHARLES H. WILLCOX'S WATCH GONE. He Suspects a Waiter of Robbing Him but

Fails to Produce Any Proof. Charles H. Willeox, head of the Willeox & Gibbs Company, manufacturers of sewing machines at Westport, Conn., reported at the West Twentieth street police station last Saturday that he had been robbed of his watch and chain valued at \$300. Mr. Willcox is living temporarily at 283 West Twenty-fourth street. He explained to the police that he suspected William Fagan, a walter at John J. Cavanagh's restaurant, at 258 West Twenty-

third street, who had dally carried meals to the house, and demanded that he be arrested. Detectives Walsh and Pierce ascertained that the waiter had a good character; that he had been kept busylin the restaurant every minute since he returned from Mr. Willcox's room the last time: that he did not have the watch in he possession, and that the watch had not been

possession, and that the watch had not been pawned in any pawnshop in the neighborhood. They also discovered that there had been another man near besides Fagan when the watch and chain disappeared, and they did not make the arrest. Mr. Wicox insisting, however, they went with him to the restaurant at 20 clock yesterday morning and took Fagan into custody. Mr. Wilsox demanded that the proprietor of the restaurant and all the employees be searched for the watch but the demand was promptly and peremptorily refused.

In the Jefferson Market politic court, yesterday, Maristrate Flanmer declared that Mr. Willox had not even produced circumstantial evidence of Fagan's guilt. As a concession to the complainant, however, he agreed to postpone the hearing in the case till to-day.

LAWYER TAKEN FOR FLIM-FLAMMER. Was in Line with Two Alleged Swindlers

Whom It Was Hoped to Identify. Jack O'Day, alias Haynes, and "Grudger" Hogas, two notorious professional flim-flammers, were prisoners in the Jefferson Market police court, vesterday, accused of having police court. Yesterday, accused of having swindled Herman Bartell, a German boy, recently arrived in this country, out of his watch. The two suspects were placed in his with a number of detectives and lawyers, for identification. Bartell went up and down its line, scanning each face carefully, and finally picked out Lawer Mark Alter, and was winders. He was told that Alter was trying a case at the time, when the swindle took place. O'Day and Hogan were discharged.

THINK THIS IS A PENDETTA Four Shots Fired at an Italian and One

Bullet Breaks His Jaw. Four pistol shots in succession and the sound of some one running away startled I'd em an Zuhr in Mulberry Bend Park at 2 a. m. yesterday. Where the shots had been fired by found Luigi Floria, a tailor, blending from two bullet wounds. One bullet had fractured his lower nw and another had hit him in the burg of the neck. His associant had esembed.

Floria was sent to convergent H spots. He is not dangerously wounded, the poles had is not dangerously wounded, the poles had been been businessed in the sent spots. The spots had been been businessed in the sent spots of the shooting was the feeth of the sent spots wenderts. Floria declares that he see his know his assailant and that the stack upon him was made without prospection.

A PAIR OF MEAN THIEFES. Robbed a Hospital While Fond Was Rolog Prepared for Them.

Two well dressed young men, one about 13 and the other about 20 years old, rang the Lea at the main entrance to St. Catherine's Il pital, in Bushwick avenue, Williamsbring, terday, and to the nun what opened th end ther were Catholies had been they were invited into the waiting a war inght and wished for something to ear were invited into the waiting a war indicated into the waiting a war in the tool to remain until a innehe or world be pared. Thus the num went to the battern, where some got order, thus it is she placed the things on a tray and related the waiting room. The men were good so was a real tablector waiting at \$6. So of the thieves could be found.

